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EXAMINER	
SIKRI, ANISH	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/699,889	TROAN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anish Sikri	2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 November 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-28* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-28* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *04 November 2003* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *02/04/2004*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement submitted on 02/04/2004 been considered by the Examiner and made of record in the application file.

Drawings

New corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in this application because of hand-written drawings. Applicant is advised to employ the services of a competent patent draftsperson outside the Office, as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office no longer prepares new drawings. The corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The requirement for corrected drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1 to 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Troan et al (IPv6 Prefix Options for DHCPv6), in view of Crawford (Router Renumbering for IPv6).

Consider **Claim 1**, Troan et al clearly discloses a method in which an Intemet Protocol (IP) based router (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8), the method comprising: parsing a router command that specifies an address prefix identifier (Troan et al, Page 3, lines 40-41); retrieving an address prefix value for the address prefix identifier (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38)

Troan et al also fails to disclose the method in which the executing the router command based on applying the address prefix value as an operand in the router command.

Nonetheless, Crawford discloses the method in which the executing the router command based on applying the address prefix value as an operand in the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand, taught by Crawford, for the purpose of reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by changing the prefix value associated with the address prefix identifier, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 2**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford disclose the method of claim 1, comprising: receiving, according to a prescribed protocol (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 2-3, Lines 6-8), the address prefix value for use by the router via an IP link from an authoritative source (Troan et al, Page 16, Lines 35-44), authorized to assign the address prefix value to the router (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8); and storing the address prefix value internally within the router in a prescribed location (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38) associated with the address prefix identifier (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38). Troan et al clearly shows on how a router receives an address prefix value from authoritative sources (using security) using DHCP, and where the values are stored in the router.

Consider **Claim 3**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford discloses the method of claim 2, wherein the receiving step includes generating a request from the authoritative source (Troan et al, Page 16, Lines 35-44) for the address prefix value based on a determined absence of the address prefix value in the prescribed location (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38). Troan et al clearly shows on how a router receives an address prefix value from authoritative sources (using security) using DHCP, and where the values are stored in the router.

Consider **Claim 4**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford discloses the method of method of claim 1, further comprising and discloses updating a storage location (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38), associated with the address prefix identifier and that specifies the address prefix value, to include the new address prefix value (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8, Page 16, Lines 35-44);

But Troan et al fails to disclose the method in which a new address prefix value to be executed in the router command and wherein the executing step includes applying at least one of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value as the operand.

Nonetheless, Crawford discloses the method in which a new address prefix value to be executed in the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields) and wherein the executing step includes applying at least one of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value as

the operand (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand, taught by Crawford, for the purpose of reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by updating the prefix value stored in a memory location associated with the address prefix identifier, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 5**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford clearly discloses the method of claim 4, wherein the receiving step includes detecting a specified expiration event associated with the address prefix value (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15, Lines 24-26), the executing step including not applying the address prefix value after the corresponding specified expiration event (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15). Troan et al clearly shows on router having a valid lifetime (and its expiration) of all prefixes obtained.

Consider **Claim 6**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford, fails to discloses the method of claim 5, wherein the executing step includes executing the router command for each of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value.

Nonetheless, Crawford discloses the method wherein the executing step includes executing the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9,

Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields) for each of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

But Troan et al clearly discloses the executing step being performed before the specified expiration event (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15, Lines 24-26).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand/router command, taught by Crawford, for the purpose of reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, in keeping the execution of operands/command with the valid lifetime (and its expiration) of all prefixes obtained, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 7**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford, clearly discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the executing step includes generating an IP address for the router (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8) interface based on applying the address prefix mask to the address prefix value and appending the address suffix (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38).

But Troan et al fails in detecting the method within the router command an address prefix mask and an address suffix for specifying a router interface.

Nonetheless, Crawford discloses the method in which detecting within the router command an address prefix mask and an address suffix for specifying a router interface

(Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand/router command, taught by Crawford, for the purpose reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by changing the prefix value associated with the address prefix identifier, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 8**, Troan et al discloses a memory configured for storing an address prefix value associated with the address prefix identifier (Troan et al, Page 6; Lines 35-38).

Troan et al fails to disclose Intemet Protocol (IP) based router comprising: a routing configuration file configured for storing router commands, at least one router command specifying an address prefix identifier; a processor configured for executing the router command based on applying the address prefix value as an operand in the router command; and an interface configured for routing an IP packet according to execution of the router command.

Nonetheless, Crawford shows Intemet Protocol (IP) based router comprising: a routing configuration file configured for storing router commands (Crawford, Page 18, lines 15-19), at least one router command specifying an address prefix identifier

(Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields); a processor configured for executing the router command based on applying the address prefix value as an operand in the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields); and an interface configured for routing an IP packet according to execution of the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields, Page 16 Lines 7-10).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to make use of a router command configuration file, for the purpose of using a prefix value as an operand, in routing IP packets via the interfaces, taught by Crawford in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 9**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford clearly discloses the router of claim 8, wherein: the interface is configured for receiving the address prefix value via an IP link from an authoritative source (Troan et al, Page 16, Lines 35-44) according to a prescribed protocol (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 2-3, Lines 6-8) executed by the processor, the processor configured for storing the address prefix value in the memory at a prescribed location (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38) associated with the address prefix identifier (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38). Troan et al clearly shows on how a router receives an address prefix value from authoritative sources (using security) using DHCP, and where the values are stored in the router.

Consider **Claim 10**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford clearly discloses the router of claim 9, wherein the processor is configured for generating a request from the authoritative source for the address prefix value based on a determined absence of the address prefix value in the prescribed location (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38). Troan et al clearly shows on how a router receives an address prefix value from authoritative sources (using security) using DHCP, and where the values are stored in the router.

Consider **Claim 11**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford fails to disclose the router of claim 8, wherein: the interface is configured for receiving a new address prefix value to be executed in the router command and the processor is configured for updating a storage location in the memory, associated with the address prefix identifier and that specifies the address prefix value, to include the new address prefix value, the processor configured for applying at least one of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value as the operand

Nonetheless, Crawford discloses the interface is configured for receiving a new address prefix value to be executed in the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields) and the processor is configured for updating a storage location in the memory (Crawford, Page 18, Lines 15-18) associated with the address prefix identifier and that specifies the address prefix value, to include the new address prefix value (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines

1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields), the processor configured for applying at least one of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value as the operand (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand/router command, taught by Crawford, for the purpose of reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by changing the prefix value associated with the address prefix identifier, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 12**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford discloses the router of claim 11, wherein the processor, in response to detecting a specified expiration event associated with the address prefix value (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15, Lines 24-26), selectively avoids applying the address prefix value after the corresponding specified expiration event (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15). Troan et al clearly shows on router having a valid lifetime (and its expiration) of all prefixes obtained.

Consider **Claim 13**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford discloses the router of claim 12, wherein the processor is configured for executing the router command for each of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38), based on determining that execution thereof is being performed before the

specified expiration event (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15). Troan et al clearly shows on router having a valid lifetime (and its expiration) of all prefixes obtained.

Consider **Claim 14,** Troan et al, as modified by Crawford discloses the router of claim 8, wherein it generates an IP address for the router interface (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8) based on applying the address prefix mask to the address prefix value and appending the address suffix (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38).

But Troan et al, fails in detecting within the router command an address prefix mask and an address suffix for specifying a router interface.

Nonetheless, Crawford detects within the router command an address prefix mask and an address suffix for specifying a router interface (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand/router command, taught by Crawford, for reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by changing the prefix value associated with the address prefix identifier, for the purpose of reconfiguring of the router, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 15**, Troan et al, discloses a computer readable medium having stored (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38) thereon sequences of instructions for routing packets by an Internet Protocol (IP) based router (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8), the

sequences of instructions including instructions for: parsing a router command that specifies an address prefix identifier (Troan et al, Page 3, lines 40-41); retrieving an address prefix value for the address prefix identifier (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38);

But Troan et al fails to disclose the executing the router command based on applying the address prefix value as an operand in the router command.

Nonetheless, Crawford discloses the executing the router command based on applying the address prefix value as an operand in the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand, taught by Crawford, for the purpose of reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by changing the prefix value associated with the address prefix identifier, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 16**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford disclose the medium of claim 15, further comprising instructions for: receiving, according to a prescribed protocol (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 2-3, Lines 6-8), the address prefix value for use by the router via an IP link from an authoritative source (Troan et al, Page 16, Lines 35-44), authorized to assign the address prefix value to the router router (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8); and storing the address prefix value internally within the router in a prescribed location (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38) associated with the address prefix

identifier (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38). Troan et al clearly shows on how a router receives an address prefix value from authoritative sources (using security) using DHCP, and where the values are stored in the router.

Consider **Claim 17,** Troan et al, as modified by Crawford discloses the medium of claim 16, wherein the receiving step includes generating a request from the authoritative source for the address prefix value based on a determined absence of the address prefix value in the prescribed location (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38). Troan et al clearly shows on how a router receives an address prefix value from authoritative sources (using security) using DHCP, and where the values are stored in the router.

Consider **Claim 18,** Troan et al, as modified by Crawford fails to discloses the medium of claim 15, further comprising instructions for: receiving a new address prefix value to be executed in the router command; and updating a storage location, associated with the address prefix identifier and that specifies the address prefix value, to include the new address prefix value; wherein the executing step includes applying at least one of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value as the operand

Nonetheless, Crawford discloses the medium in which the comprising instructions for: receiving a new address prefix value to be executed in the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields) and updating a storage location in the memory (Crawford, Page 18,

Lines 15-18) associated with the address prefix identifier and that specifies the address prefix value, to include the new address prefix value (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields), wherein the executing step applying at least one of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value as the operand (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand/router command, taught by Crawford, for the purpose of reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by changing the prefix value associated with the address prefix identifier, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 19**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford, discloses the medium of claim 18, wherein the receiving step includes detecting a specified expiration event associated with the address prefix value (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15, Lines 24-26), the executing step including not applying the address prefix value after the corresponding specified expiration event (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15). Troan et al clearly shows on router having a valid lifetime (and its expiration) of all prefixes obtained.

Consider **Claim 20**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford, discloses the medium of claim 19, wherein the executing step includes executing the router command for each of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38), based on the executing step being performed before the specified expiration event (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15). Troan et al clearly shows on router having a valid lifetime (and its expiration) of all prefixes obtained.

Consider **Claim 21**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford, discloses medium of claim 15, wherein the executing step includes generating an IP address for the router interface (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8) based on applying the address prefix mask to the address prefix value and appending the address suffix (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38).

But Troan et al, fails in detecting within the router command an address prefix mask and an address suffix for specifying a router interface.

Nonetheless, Crawford detects within the router command an address prefix mask and an address suffix for specifying a router interface (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3; Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).
Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand/router command, taught by Crawford, for reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by changing

the prefix value associated with the address prefix identifier, for the purpose of reconfiguring of the router, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 22**, Troan et al clearly discloses an Internet Protocol (IP) based router comprising: means for parsing a router (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8) command that specifies an address prefix identifier (Troan et al, Page 3, lines 40-41); means for retrieving an address prefix value for the address prefix identifier (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38).

Troan et al fails to disclose means for executing the router command based on applying the address prefix value as an operand in the router command.

Nonetheless, Crawford discloses the method in which the means for executing the router command based on applying the address prefix value as an operand in the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand, taught by Crawford, for the purpose of reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by changing the prefix value associated with the address prefix identifier, in the invention taught by Troan et al

Consider **Claim 23**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford discloses the router of claim 22, further comprising: means for receiving, according to a prescribed protocol (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 2-3, Lines 6-8), the address prefix value for use by the router via an IP link from an authoritative source (Troan et al, Page 16, Lines 35-44), authorized to assign the address prefix value to the router (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8); and means for storing the address prefix value internally within the router in a prescribed location (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38) associated with the address prefix identifier (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38). Troan et al clearly shows on how a router receives an address prefix value from authoritative sources (using security) using DHCP, and where the values are stored in the router.

Consider **Claim 24**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford discloses the router of claim 23, wherein the receiving means is configured for generating a request from the authoritative source (Troan et al, Page 16, Lines 35-44) for the address prefix value based on a determined absence of the address prefix value in the prescribed location (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38). Troan et al clearly shows on how a router receives an address prefix value from authoritative sources (using security) using DHCP, and where the values are stored in the router.

Consider **Claim 25,** Troan et al, as modified by Crawford discloses the storing means is configured for updating a storage location (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38), associated with the address prefix identifier and that specifies the address prefix value,

to include the new address prefix value (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8, Page 16, Lines 35-44)

But Troan et al fails to disclose the receiving means is configured for receiving a new address prefix value to be executed in the router command and wherein the executing means is configured for applying at least one of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value as the operand.

Nonetheless, Crawford discloses the receiving means is configured for receiving a new address prefix value to be executed in the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields) and wherein the executing means includes applying at least one of the address prefix value and the new address prefix value as the operand (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand, taught by Crawford, for the purpose of reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by updating the prefix value stored in a memory location associated with the address prefix identifier, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 26**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford clearly discloses the router of claim 25, wherein the executing means is configured for detecting a specified expiration event associated with the address prefix value (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-

15, Lines 24-26), the executing means configured for not applying the address prefix value after the corresponding specified expiration event (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15). Troan et al clearly shows on router having a valid lifetime (and its expiration) of all prefixes obtained.

Consider **Claim 27**, Troan et al, as modified by, fails to disclose the router of claim 26, wherein the executing means is configured for executing the router command for each of the address prefix value.

Nonetheless, Crawford discloses the executing means is configured for executing the router command (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields) for each of the address prefix value (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

But Troan et al clearly discloses the execution of the router command being performed before the specified expiration event (Troan et al, Page 9, Lines 12-15, Lines 24-26).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand/router command, taught by Crawford, for the purpose of reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, in keeping the execution of operands/command with the valid lifetime (and its expiration) of all prefixes obtained, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Consider **Claim 28**, Troan et al, as modified by Crawford discloses the router of claim 22, for generating an IP address for the router (Troan et al, Page 3, Lines 6-8) interface based on applying the address prefix mask to the address prefix value and appending the address suffix (Troan et al, Page 6, Lines 35-38).

But Troan et al fails in executing means, which is configured for detecting within the router command an address prefix mask and an address suffix for specifying a router interface.

Nonetheless, Crawofrd discloses the executing means, which are configured for detecting within the router command an address, prefix mask and an address suffix for specifying a router interface (Crawford, Page 2, 43-46, Page 4, Lines 1-3, Page 9, Paragraph 3.2.1.1 Match-Prefix Fields).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to allow the use of an address prefix value of a prefix identifier for as an operand/router command, taught by Crawford, for the purpose of reconfiguration and renumbering of all commands specifying the address prefix identifier, by changing the prefix value associated with the address prefix identifier, in the invention taught by Troan et al.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anish Sikri whose telephone number is 571-270-1783. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am - 5pm Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on 571-272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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July 13, 2007

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